

## Occupational Fatality Facts

### ***Nationally***

Fifty states reported 5,915 occupational fatalities to the US Department of Labor Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries in 2000.

Occupations with the largest share of fatalities were truck drivers, farming occupations, sales workers, and construction trades.

Workplaces with 1-10 workers had the highest fatality rate, with 9 fatalities per 100,000 workers. Self-employed workers accounted for 20% of the fatalities.

### ***In Wisconsin***

The FACE program began collecting data on fatal work injuries in October, 1991. By October, 2000, there were 980 recorded fatalities in Wisconsin, an average of 109 per year.

The leading cause of death was motor vehicle crashes. Farm workers accounted for the greatest number of deaths, 30% of the total.

The industries with the highest annual percentage of traumatic occupational injuries in Wisconsin are:

<b>INDUSTRY</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
• Agriculture	22
• Construction	17
• Manufacturing	15
• Services	14
• Retail Trade	12
• Transportation	9
• Wholesale Trade	7

To report an occupational fatality or to obtain additional information about the WI FACE program, please phone the Wisconsin Department of Health & Family Services at:

(608) 266-7298

FAX (608) 266-1550

or write:

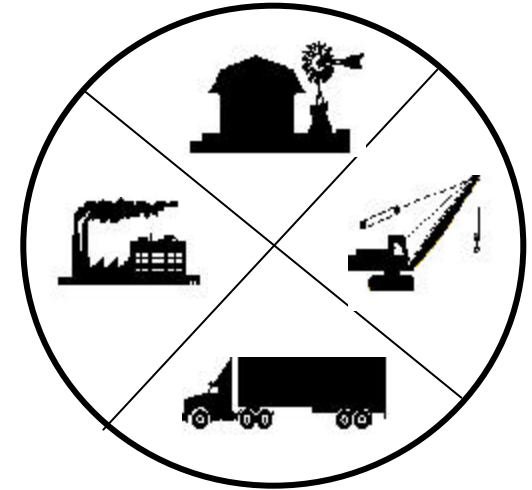
Jeanette Tierney  
FACE Field Investigator  
Division of Public Health  
PO Box 2659  
Madison, WI 53701  
<tiernjm@dhfs.state.wi.us>

*Wisconsin FACE program is funded through a cooperative agreement between the Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH).*

### **WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES**

Division of Public Health  
Bureau of Occupational Health

Pub. POH 4726



Wisconsin

**Fatality  
Assessment &  
Control  
Evaluation**

Program

# Wisconsin Fatality Assessment & Control Evaluation Program

## THE GOAL OF FACE

The Wisconsin Fatality Assessment Control Evaluation (FACE) program goal is to reduce the number of work-related deaths in Wisconsin. FACE is one of many prevention programs conducted by the Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services.

## THE ROLE OF FACE

The FACE Program allows employers, co-workers, family members or witnesses to provide information confidentially about an event in which a worker dies. The FACE Program focuses on identifying factors that increase the risk of fatal injury to workers while on the job.

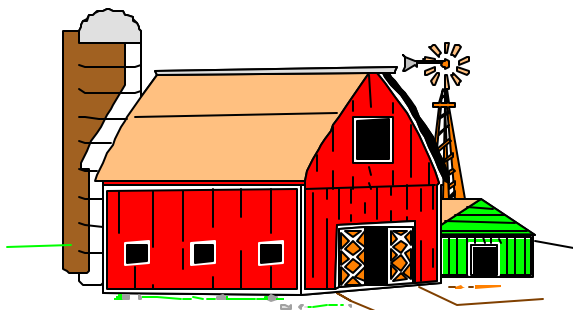
FACE **does not** evaluate compliance with occupational safety and health standards or determine fault. The information gathered by FACE is used to develop prevention programs and provide recommendations to help employers and workers develop safer working conditions and behaviors. FACE staff analyze information to develop practical, preventive workplace safety measures.

## YOUR ROLE IN FACE

Information you provide about a work-related death is important in developing safety measures. FACE staff will ask questions about the events related to the injury, safety practices at the worksite, and hazards related to the job task.

## THE FACE SITE VISIT

A site visit is essential for observing the site where the fatality occurred so FACE will routinely request permission to visit the incident site and photograph the area. This enables the FACE staff to recreate what is often a complex series of events that lead to the fatality and allows staff to review the many factors which must be considered to understand how the fatality occurred.



Where available, pre-existing photographs will be used. Any photographs will be taken in such a manner that the company's identity is not revealed. Workers will not be photographed.

## CONFIDENTIALITY

FACE information always remains confidential. The data collection procedure does not include identification of victims, co-workers, employers, witnesses or other involved individuals. All providers of information remain anonymous and

completely confidential with FACE staff. The information is analyzed to identify the risk factors associated with the fatality, and a summary of the incident is written that includes recommendations for prevention of similar occurrences. It does not identify any individuals, employers or trade names.

## HOW FACE INFORMATION IS USED

The summary that describes the incident is distributed to the employer, other concerned individuals, and safety and labor organizations. A case "alert" may be written and distributed to inform other workers and employers of steps they might take to prevent similar injury in the workplace.

Data is entered into state and national databases for analysis. Safety experts use the information to develop interventions for broad application.

